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09/680,991	10/06/2000	John Murata	1001580-712	1957
21839	7590	02/06/2008	EXAMINER	
BUCHANAN, INGERSOLL & ROONEY PC			TRUONG, LECHI	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/680,991	MURATA, JOHN	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	LeChi Truong	2194	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 November 2007.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 4-11, 14-20 and 22-26 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 4-11, 14-20, 22-26 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/ are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.


 WILLIAM THOMSON
 SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 4-11, 14-20, 22-26 are presented for the examination. Claims 1-3, 12, 13, 21 are cancelled.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 4-6, 22-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Deen et al (6, 629127 B1) in view of Gupta (US 20010027492) and further in view of McChesney et al (US. 5, 857102).

As to claim 4, Murray teaches the invention substantially as claimed including: the client (the client 18, col 4, ln 35-40), an HTTP path name having and identify (the URL “<http://server/document> [container]. Html, col 4, ln 39-45/ identify of a container within the server (the URL contained in the request to a physical path (for example, the URL “<http://server/document.htm>” that might be contained in a request can get mapped to “D:\\backslash.inetpub.backslash.wwwroot.backslash.document.htm namespace”<http://www.document.com>, col 4, ln 40-45/ col 11, ln 55-63), generating at the client an HTTP path name having identity of a container within the server (col 4, ln 35-45/ col 11, ln 45-55), data (resource, col 11, ln 45-51/ ln 55-59), a container within the server that

contains data (col 11, ln 45-51/ ln 55-59), transmitting the HTTP path name form the client to the server (col 11, ln 55-59/ col 4, ln 35-40), determining at the server whether the HTTP path name includes the identity of the container of the server(col 4, ln 40-45/ col 11, ln 50-55/ col 12, ln 55-60), processing the HTTP path name to retrieve the data from the server if the HTTP path name includes the identify of the container(col 11, ln 55-59), transmitting the data the client(col 12, ln 8-14).

Deen does not explicitly teach at the server retriever the data, transferring the data from the server. However, Gupta teaches at the server retriever the data, transferring the data from the server(the proxy server receives a request to access a specific resource from a client system. The proxy server examines[processing] the request to determine if it can service the request itself. If the particular web page is stored in its cache, the proxy server will retrieve the web page and forward it to client hat made the request . . . The URL acts as the address of the resource and as such is unique throughout the Internet. The proxy server retrieves the web page from the resource specified by the UDL address and transfers the web page to the client(para[0007], ln 1-10).

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Deen with Gupta to incorporate the feature of at the server retriever the data, transferring the data from the server because this improves system performance, as well as to reduce the load on the network and on the servers.

Deen and Gupta do not explicitly teach the data as the administrative data about server. However, McChesney teaches the administrative data about server (Each server administrator

203 maintains configuration information for the particular server 201 associated with the server administrator 203, including information that can be known whether or not the server 201 is executing (col 6, ln 22-25/ The server administrator 203 provides clients 105 with a unified means for accessing and manipulating configuration information about the server 201 with which it is associated. FIG. 4a illustrates a dataflow diagram of the basic architecture of obtaining and manipulating configuration information. Generally, the server administrator 203 receives 401 a request from a client 105, through an invocation of one of its operations or attributes, for selected configuration information about the server 201. The server administrator 203 will execute 403(a,b) the appropriate method, as requested by the client 105 to manipulate the information. The server administrator 203 may then return 413 the information to the client 105 if requested (col 8, ln 1-14).

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Deen and Gupta with McChesney to incorporate the feature of the administrative data about server because this allows the client to obtain and manipulate the startup configuration for many different servers by accessing their respective server administrators.

As to claim 5, Deen teaches server determines whether the HTTP path name includes the identity of the container (col 4, ln 40-45/ col 11, ln 50-55/ col 12, ln 55-60).

As to claim 6, Deen teaches the server process the HTTP path name to retrieve the data (col 4, ln 40-49).

As to claim 22, Deen teaches path name indicates a virtual hierarchical data structure of container(col 12,ln 5-15).

As to claims 23-26, they are apparatus claims of claims 1, 7,8, 22, therefore, they are rejected for the same reasons as claims 1, 7, 8, 22 above.

3. Claims **7, 11-14, 18** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Deen et al (6,629127 B1) Gupta (US 20010027492)in view of McChesney et al (US. 5,857102), as applied to claim 4, and further in view of Dillingham (US. Patent 6,327,608 B1).

As to claim 7, Deen , Gupta and McChesney do not teach the server transmits an HTTP page if a container is not identified. However, Dillingham teaches the server transmits an HTML page if a container is not identified within the HTTP path name (col 7, ln 61-63).

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Deen, Gupta and McChesney with Dillingham to incorporate the feature of the server transmits an HTTP pate if a container is not identified because this allows access to a Web site's files and configuration parameters with high security and authentication procedures.

As to claims 11-14, 18, they are apparatus claims of claims 4-7; therefore, they are rejected for the same reasons as claims 4-7 above.

4. Claims **8, 9, 15-16** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Deen et al (6,629127 B1) Gupta (US 20010027492) in view of McChesney et al (US. 5,857102), as applied to claim 4 above, and further in view of Nori et al (US. Patent 5,999,943).

As to claim 8, Deen, Gupta, McChesney do not teach the administrative data is a snapshot of prescribed value. However, Nori teaches the administrative data is a snapshot of prescribed value (snapshot-id in the memory locator of the database server, col 6, ln 60-63).

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Deen, Gupta, Machesney with Nori to incorporate the feature of the administrative data is a snapshot of prescribed value because this provides identifying the particular version of the object in a database system.

As to claim 9, Nori teaches the snapshot of prescribed values is generated at a particular point of time (col 7, ln 25-30).

As to claims 15-16, they are apparatus claims of claims 8-9; therefore, they are rejected for the same reasons as claims 8-9 above.

5. **Claims 10, 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Deen et al (6, 629127 B1) Gupta (US 20010027492) in view of McChesney et al (US. 5, 857102), as applied to claim 4 above, in view of Harrison et al (US. 6,622,170 B1).**

As to claims 10, 17 Deen, Gupta and McChensney not teach changing a value of the server with the HTTP path name. However, Harrison teaches changing a value of the server with the HTTP path name (configuration application 15 also sets the path of information to allow updates the policies, col 6, ln 44-46).

15. It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Deen, Gupta and McChesney with Harrison to incorporate

the feature of changing a value of the server with the HTTP path name because this allows the information in the LDAP server is altered to match with the implementation of the LDAP server.

5. Claims **19, 20** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Deen et al (6,629127 B1) Gupta (US 20010027492) in view of McChesney et al (US. 5,857102), as applied to claim 4 above, in view of Dillingham (US. Patent 6, 327,608 B1) and further in view of Harrison et al (US. 6, 622,170 B1).

As to claim 19, Deen, Gupta ,McChensney and Dillingham not teach changing a value of the server with the HTTP path name. However, Harrison teaches changing a value of the server with the HTTP path name (configuration application 15 also sets the path of information to allow updates the policies, col 6, ln 44-46).

15. It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Deen, Gupta, McChesney and Dillingham with Harrison to incorporate the feature of changing a value of the server with the HTTP path name because this allows the information in the LDAP server is altered to match with the implementation of the LDAP server.

As to claim 20, it is an apparatus claim of claim 10; therefore, it is rejected for the same reason as claim 10 above.

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to LeChi Truong whose telephone number is (571) 272 3767. The examiner can normally be reached on 8 - 5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Thomson, William can be reached on (571) 272 3718. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIP. Status information for unpublished

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applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIP system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197(toll-free).

LeChi Truong

January 31, 2008

WILLIAM THOMSON
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER